

RAZVOJ MEDNARODNEGA SODELOVANJA V RASTLINSKEM ZDRAVSTVU

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IZVLEČEK

Čeprav so človeštvo pestili škodljivci skozi vso zgodovino, je bila prvi škodljivec, ki je "izsilil" mednarodno sodelovanje trtna uš *Viteus vitifolii*, ki je napadla vinsko trto v zadnji polovici 19. stoletja. Po prvi svetovni vojni (1914-1918) je bila večja pozornost namenjena zatiranju boleznin in škodljivcev z ustanovitvijo Mednarodnega inštituta za kmetijstvo, predhodniku sedanje Organizacije za kmetijstvo in prehrano (FAO) pri Združenih narodih in z Mednarodno konvencijo za varstvo rastlin. Po drugi svetovni vojni (1939-1945) je bila l. 1951 ustanovljena Evropska in mediteranska organizacija za varstvo rastlin (EPPO), ko je bilo doseženo tudi soglasje o Mednarodni konvenciji o varstvu rastlin (IPPC). EPPO in druge regionalne organizacije za varstvo rastlin zdaj pokrivajo večino območij na svetu. Te pomagajo pri uskladitvi fitosanitarnih predpisov znotraj svojih regij, se povezujejo s FAO in oskrbujejo vlade članic z informacijami, ki pomagajo k učinkovitemu delu služb za varstvo rastlin. V letu 1993 je Urugvajska runda Svetovne trgovinske organizacije vključila Sporazum o sanitarnih in fitosanitarnih ukrepih, ki skupaj z revidirano IPPC in Mednarodnimi standardi za fitosanitarne ukrepe FAO, zdaj predstavljajo osnovo za mednarodne fitosanitarne ukrepe.

S soglasjem o Smernici o rastlinskem zdravstvu (Council Directive 77/93/EEC) je Evropska unija (EU) uvedla enoten sistem fitosanitarnih predpisov, s ciljem zatiranja karantenskih škodljivcev, ne da bi bila ovirana trgovina med članicami unije. EU deluje kot samostojna entiteta v zadevah mednarodnega rastlinskega zdravstva in vse njene članice soglašajo z enotnim nizom fitosanitarnih predpisov.

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN PLANT HEALTH

Although Man has been plagued by pests throughout history, the first pest to generate international action was *Viteus vitifolii*, which attacked vines throughout Europe in the last half of the 19th century. Following the world war of 1914-18, greater international attention was given to pest control with the establishment of the International Institute of Agriculture, the forerunner of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Convention for the protection of plants. After the 1939-45 war, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) was established in 1951, when agreement was also reached on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). EPPO and other Regional Plant Protection Organisations now cover most areas of the world. They assist the harmonisation of phytosanitary regulations within their regions, liaise with the FAO, and provide member governments with information to assist them in operating efficient phytosanitary services. In 1993 the Uruguay Round of the World Trade Organization included an Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures which, together with the revised IPPC and the FAO International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, today provide a basis for international phytosanitary controls.

With agreement on the plant health directive (Council Directive 77/93/EEC), the European Union (EU) introduced a unique system of internal phytosanitary regulation which aims to control quarantine pests without impeding trade between Member States (MS). The EU acts as a single entity in international phytosanitary matters and all MS conform to a unified set of agreed phytosanitary regulations.